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22 June 1950

SUBJECT: Momcilo DJUJIC

1. Subject, former Serbian Orthodox priest and Chetnik Vojvoda (Chief) of the Dinarska Division who was wanted by the Yugoslav Government as a war criminal because of collaboration with the Italians and Germans, is reported to have arrived in the U. S. 25 June 1949. According to information of 15 February 1950, Subject was residing at the Serbian Orthodox Church in Gary, Indiana.

2. Since his arrival in the U. S., Subject is reliably reported to have been making speeches at various Serbian meetings for the purpose of raising funds to "aid Yugoslavia". He allegedly has been appointed a member of the Serbian Central National Committee and its successor organization, the Serbian National Council, an organization reportedly established for and dedicated to the personal and political freedom of all Serbs and toward abolishing Communism.

3. Information of August - September 1949 from Trieste reported that Capt. Mile (Mihailo) BABIC, assistant to Vojvoda Momcilo DJUJIC, in writing from Paris to friends in Trieste stated that when DJUJIC arrived in the U. S., he was met by an official of the Department of State and immediately brought to Washington for a session with a representative of Acheson. Later Subject allegedly was in conference with three other Yugoslavs (unidentified) regarding the progress of the cold war.

4. There are numerous reports regarding Subject's collaboration with the Italians, beginning in September 1941, and later with the Germans. For a summary account see The Cetniks, a Survey of Cetnik Activity in Yugoslavia April 1941 - July 1944, pages 71-74, prepared by G-2.

5. The Yugoslav note of September 1946 to the Department of State citing the charges against Subject stated that part of the evidence of collaboration was based on a written report of a representative of the Wehrmacht, Lt. BOKHNKE, who was present at a conference with Subject on 5 and 6 November 1944. There is attached hereto a summary of the charges against Subject as presented in the Yugoslav Note to U. S., 9 September 1946.

6. A letter from the British Foreign Office, dated 31 August 1946, stated that Subject should be turned over to the Yugoslavs as a collaborator with the Germans, pending concurrence of the Department of State.

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7. Subject is believed to have escaped to Italy in 1944 or 1945. In August 1945 he was interned in Cesena Camp in Italy. Information of September 1946 stated that he had been given asylum in an unrevealed monastery by Domenik MANDIC, at that time rector of the Franciscan College in Rome. In January 1947 MANDIC, said to be Vatican representative in the Confraternita Croata, San Girolamo Institute, was reported to be responsible for Vatican financial aid to the USTASI; according to information of late April 1947 MANDIC was financially supporting the Croat USTASI in Italy.

8. Information of September 1946 from a Rome source stated that Subject and Dobrosav JEVDJEVIC, also wanted by the Yugoslav Government as a war criminal, had been arrested by the British Police and were confined to a concentration camp at Taranto, from which they managed to escape. At date of this report both were in Rome, where they were attempting to push themselves to the fore of the Serbian emigre ranks and were then engaged in publishing a small newspaper, Srpske Novine (Serbian Journal) which followed a pan-Serbian, anti-Croatian line. They initiated their enterprise with attacks against Zivko TOPALOVIC. It appeared that DJUJIC and JEVDJEVIC were desirous of creating a national Serbian committee qualified to represent all Serbian political tendencies.

9. A Rome report of August 1946 from a source described as "reliable" stated that Subject, working under the cover name of Guido PRIZO and residing at No. 4/III, Via Gesù Maria, Naples, was chief of a new Slav espionage agency with branches in Rome and Naples. Members of this agency reportedly were Slavs and Italians who were working for Yugoslavia and Russia. Subsequent records, however, reveal no confirmation of these data.

10. Information from Rome, dated 14 April 1947, stated that Subject and JEVDJEVIC, described as leaders of the MIHAILOVIC group at Marcetello DP Camp (in Province of Pesaro) were both in hiding in a Catholic convent in Nocera Inferiore (near Salerno) where they were publishing the clandestine newspaper, Glas Srpskih Boraca, (Voice of Serbian Fighters).

11. [] in a report dated 3 July 1947 which covered the activities of Subject and JEVDJEVIC from February - May 1947 made the following statements and observations:

a) Though both were wanted by the British Police in compliance with the request of the Tito authorities, they were apparently enjoying considerable Allied support. Both were fiercely fighting General DAMJANOVIC for ascendancy of command over the 10,000 Chetniks which they brought into Italy.

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b) Both chiefs were very active and ambitious, both were "tough characters". From their hiding place they were publishing the Srpske Novine, which followed a pan-Serbian, anti-Croat line. Copies of this paper were sent to all parts of the world where there were Yugoslavs and to all important authorities in Yugoslavia, including Tito. This newspaper, each issue of which cost its publishers 100,000 lire, was being sold on the blackmarket in Yugoslavia at an incredibly high price.

c) In addition to their journalistic activities, DJUJIC and JEVDJEVIC maintained an elaborate system of liaison with their soldiers in order to maintain control over them and to prevent their coming under the sway of General DAMJANOVIC, whom they hated and feared.

*d) DJUJIC and JEVDJEVIC united completely with the Serbian Fascist organization of the late Dimitrije LJOTIC and were thereby able to exploit the active LJOTIC ZBOR organization, in addition to their own Chetniks, for propaganda and intelligence purposes, and as couriers to Serbia and Bosnia.

*e) DJUJIC and JEVDJEVIC maintained informants in all Italian cities. Their service was not only anti-Communist and anti-Ustasa but was directed against anyone who did not follow their political line. They continued to act in the unscrupulous manner which characterized their war-time record when they perpetrated innumerable stupidities and crimes in order to reach their own ends.

*f) JEVDJEVIC claimed that they were in contact with the Italian anti-Communist underground in Rome, which was allegedly preparing a counter-offensive against any eventual Communist putsch. According to JEVDJEVIC, the Americans were secretly sponsoring the organization. DJUJIC and JEVDJEVIC allegedly were also in contact with the "International Committee of Nations Oppressed by Communism".

*g) JEVDJEVIC claimed that he and DJUJIC, in conjunction with "ZBOR", controlled a more or less complete net of informants and propagandists in Italy; that they had bases in Greece, Albania, and Bulgaria; and that they had a channel into Slovenia through Trieste.

*h) According to JEVDJEVIC, he and Subject were negotiating in March 1947 with an unidentified American service, which was to provide them with necessary funds. An initial payment of 1,500,000 lire was expected shortly.

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*i) The intelligence reports of Subject and JEVDJEVIC were sent regularly to King PETER with whom they were in permanent contact through General RADOVIC in London, and probably to both U. S. Army Intelligence authorities and to Italian Army Intelligence. It is possible that they were also sent to the British.

*j) [] described Subject as a very stubborn fighter and man of considerable character whose former good reputation had suffered considerably because of his association with JEVDJEVIC.

*k) When JEVDJEVIC and Subject came to Italy they brought with them considerable funds in gold, most of which belonged to DJUJIC, who entrusted his money to Slavko RADETA as capital for blackmarket speculation in foodstuffs. This traffic initially brought millions of lire to JEVDJEVIC and Subject, but after some time RADETA decided to keep the proceeds for his own use. After that Subject and JEVDJEVIC found themselves in financial straits and were unable to publish their newspaper regularly.

*l) As of April 1947, the future plans of Subject and JEVDJEVIC were indefinite, although they were planning to remain in Italy for the purpose of directing some kind of movement against Tito. [] stated that he had been approached by JEVDJEVIC who suggested that [] act as liaison with the Rome Italian anti-Communist underground for him and Subject.

*m) The afore-mentioned RADETA was arrested on 17 April 1947, along with six others who were engaged in "cornering the grain market". The alleged organizers of this ring included Subject, as well as JEVDJEVIC, General DAMJANOVIC, and one LJOTIC (possibly Jasa). This group, purportedly using permits obtained from the Allies for the purpose of relief of compatriots in Italy, had so far cornered 40,000 quintals of wheat for shipment to Yugoslavia.

*n) According to [] a new endeavor of JEVDJEVIC and Subject was the compilation of bulletins in English, French, German and Italian which were forwarded to information agencies in various countries. Simultaneously JEVDJEVIC and Subject were issuing periodical bulletins in the Serbian language for their soldiers and officers. The latter bulletins dealt with political and military matters and included instructions for the future.

12. The above-referenced [] report (PIRA-1003) identifies and gives biographical data on five JEVDJEVIC agents and informers; since they are specifically labeled as agents of JEVDJEVIC, they are not included in this memorandum although Subject did collaborate very closely with JEVDJEVIC in the latter's intelligence activities.

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13. With the transfer of Eboli Camp to Germany the situation of Subject and JEVDJEVIC became more difficult. Both were reported on two occasions as having gone to Germany where, disguised as simple soldiers, they were living with their troops. In June 1947 it was rumored in Rome that both had managed to make their way to Paris.

*14. Information of 9 August 1948 from [] stated that Subject, then in Paris, was receiving a monthly subsidy of one hundred dollars from the Srpske Narodna Odbrana (Serbian National Defense) in the United States. In Paris he was attempting to organize a central Ravna Gora Committee and was engaged in editing a newspaper.

*15. A [] source, described by the field as reliable, reported in May 1949 that Subject was on the editorial staff of a journalist agency in Paris established by Dragan SOTIROVIC, stated to be a former officer of the Polish II Corps and a self-styled major of the Yugoslav Army. According to SOTIROVIC, the agency was nothing more than a cover for gathering information in the various refugee circles of all nationalities, and that the work was carried out for and with funds furnished by the B. Doc. (C.E. Branch of the French SOEE). The agency reportedly was directly dependent to one HENRITAND, head of the 1st Section of the B. Doc., Bureau 112 of the Territorial Defense of the French Ministry of the Interior.

16. The journalistic activity of Subject as reported in paragraph 14 may be identical with that described in paragraph 15. Details, however, are lacking in both reports to definitely establish this fact.

*17. Apart from Subject's close collaboration with JEVDJEVIC and all its ramifications, the most concrete evidence of activity on behalf of an intelligence organization is that given in paragraph 15. To date, available information is lacking to confirm the continuation of that activity. His present relationship with the King Peter group is likewise not known.

18. A report of June 1945 described Subject as height: 1.78 m.; weight: 70 kgs.; dark complexioned; with long black hair, and long mustache and beard.

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ATTACHMENT A

Jug note to U.S. 9/25/46
(Pov. br. 1230)

DJUIIC, Momcilo

Subject, as Commandant of Dinarian Cetnik division organized, first with Italians and later with Germans a common armed struggle against the National Liberation Army and against Allies. Subject also accused of crimes against the civilian population in agreement with the plans of the invaders. Subject collaborated with the Italian Sassari, Zara, and Bergamo divisions in Southern Lika during January and February 1943; subject's part in these operations consisted of murdering masses of civilians in districts of Gracac and Udbina and in villages of Gate, Kotlenice, and Dugo Polje, and burning every house in area of Bosansko Grahovo. Subject worked directly with Italian Deputy-Commandant of Italian Sassari division, Major Ivone D. De RIZANO. Upon capitulation of Italians in September 1943, German armed forces occupied Northern Dalmatia and Lika and subject continued collaborations with Germans on same terms as with Italians and received direct orders from German Command. Subject and all members of his division were paid by German Command and supplied with food, arms, ammunition, and clothing. Subject's liaison officer, Lt. KOVAC, was attached to German HQ at Sibenik. His civilian liaison men were Stevan FADJENOVIC and MLJOVIC. Subject gave orders to his men to fight The National Liberation Army and all enemies of the Axis, including the English and Americans. Further evidence of Subject's collaboration with Germans is provided by written report of representative of Wehrmacht, Lt. BOHEKKE, who was present during conference with "vojvoda Djulic" on 5th and 6th of Nov. 1944. Subject now believed to be in Italy or Austria, maybe at Eboli.

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